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Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1824. [NO. 350.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

N farms or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel ter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three of four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful deception committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 3 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premiss, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $65 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SADDLERY STORE,

Fay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*3tm.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH, AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1,

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

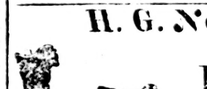
Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.



HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

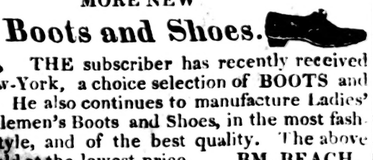
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL CO

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1824.—2wis-eoptf

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at $6 00 per doz.
2 do do do 4 00
1 do do do 2 40
½ do do do 1 80
¼ do do do 1 00
1-8 do do do 75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning last, a small light coloured Pocket Book. It contained one five dollar note; a due bill, signed by Jacob Allen, for $39 60, and some other papers, of little use to any person but myself. It has my name written inside, and dated Newark, Oct. 1. The money will be given for the book and papers, on its delivery at the Observer Office. WM. ROFF.

March 18, 1824.—2t55.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber's Saw Mill being now in complete operation, he takes this method of informing his friends, the Town Commissioners, and the public in general, that Lumber to any moderate amount, can be furnished on short notice. Those who choose to furnish their own logs, can have them sawed with neatness and despatch, at the following prices:

For sawing pine lumber, $ 5 pr. 1000 feet,
Do do walnut do 10 do do do
And for all other kinds of timber $8 pr. 1000 ft.

JNO. CLARK.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1824.—6t57.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT HIS OFFICE.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824.—12 t64

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gear, and some saddle spots on his back. Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BURNET.

February 23, 1824.—50tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard exparte, and the prayer of the petition granted.

6t59. W. DISMUKES C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 182

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

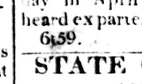
Cornelius J. Tooker *vs* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before the worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

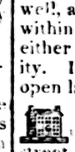
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale



THE subscriber offers for sale, 1,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.—The unfinished business of Friday last, being the consideration of the resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, were again taken up. The question was upon Mr. Mill's motion to postpone the whole subject *indefinitely*.

Mr. Dickerson spoke, at considerable length, in favor of amending the constitution, so as to provide that the Electors of President shall be chosen in districts; and this he thought could only be brought about by a spirit of mutual concession.

Mr. Taylor, of Va. replied to Mr. Dickerson. He was opposed to the districting system, as contravening the federal character of our government, and destroying the moral and geographical independence of the states. He spoke in favor of postponement, as the present was not a fit moment for the deliberate consideration of these amendments.

Mr. Mills stated the views which induced him to move for the indefinite postponement of this subject.—He had believed that it was quite impossible to act upon these resolutions at the present session; that the public sentiment was not yet prepared for any amendment on this subject, and that a sufficient number of the Senate, to carry any one of these amendments, could not be induced to vote for any amendment. He thought the present was not the best time for the consideration of the subject, and that there were so many and so various propositions, that no one of them would be adopted at present.

Mr. Kelly rose to address the Senate. After making a few remarks in answer to observations which had been made, on the former discussion of this question, in relation to the Congressional Caucus, Mr. K. was called to order by the Chair. The President stated its opinion that the debate had taken a much wider range than ought to have been allowed, and expressed the positive feeling of its duty to confine the discussion to the immediate question before the Senate. Mr. Kelly said, it was his intention to have replied to some of the opinions heretofore expressed in debate in favor of the meeting alluded to—but, as the Chair had decided that it was not in order to do so, he should submit to the decision, and take his seat.

Mr. Barbour, who was in the Chair when the discussion alluded to commenced, felt it his duty to explain the reasons which had induced him to allow a wider latitude to that debate, than had been indicated to be proper, by the Chair, at this time. It was in consequence of his peculiar situation, in connection with that meeting, that he had refrained from calling gentlemen to order who had introduced its discussion. He considered that it was better that the liberty of debate should be sometimes abused, than that it should be curtailed, the more especially, as every gentleman stood answerable before the country, for any remarks he might make in this Senate.

Mr. Hayne made some observations in reply to the arguments of Mr. Dickerson, to which the latter gentleman rejoined.

Mr. Branch spoke against postponing the amendments, on the ground that the present mode of election of President was subject to many and very serious objections; and that, as there was no limit to the present session of Congress, there was ample time for a full discussion of the several propositions to amend. He was in favor, as we understood him, of sending the election back to the Electors, when not made by them in the first instance. This would place the election beyond the sphere of Executive contamination, and in a place where a mutual interchange of good offices could not take place between the electors and the elected, as might be the case in the election by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Macon made some explanation of a remark which he had made in the previous discussion.

The question was then put, on postponing the whole subject *indefinitely*, and decided in the affirmative, 30 to 13.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.—Mr. Allen called up the joint resolution offered by him some days since, respecting an adjournment; but the House refused to consider it—Ayes 44, Noes 83.

Mr. Randolph observed, that the vernal equinox was now passed, and he thought it was time that every member who did not intend to rely on the public crib, but to feed out of his own corn-house, should go home and plant his corn; and he hoped that the honorable member from Massachusetts would continue to repeat his motion until it should obtain a more favorable reception by the House. The protracted sessions of Congress (which, however, he thanked God, could take place only every other year) he considered as fraught with incalculable mischief. They excluded from the public service an important and valuable class of men

[Here the Speaker interposed, and pronounced Mr. R's remarks to be out of order, inasmuch as the House had refused to consider the resolution.]

Mr. R. observed that he had intended to conclude his observations by making a motion; but he should stand corrected.

Mr. Taylor then made a motion to alter the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock, A. M. and supported his motion by a short speech, in which he adverted to the amount of business in arrear, and the injurious consequences of long sessions.

Mr. Randolph again rose, and said, that he should take the liberty which the gentleman from New-York seemed willing to take himself, but to refuse to others—no uncommon case—of making some observations on an interdicted subject. He should, in the selection of his topics, pursue his own lights, however feeble, without availing himself of the very great discernment, sagacity, experience—(he wished he could enlarge the catalogue,)—of the gentleman from New-York. I, for one, said Mr. R. voted for the repeal of that preposterous rule, which, even if this building were on fire, prevented the House from adjourning before 4 o'clock; and I did suppose that, in its spirit, it went to repeal the other rule on the same subject, in reference to the proceedings of the committee of the whole. Four hours per diem is as long as I, at least, am able to endure—I will not say, the pestilential atmosphere of this House—but an atmosphere, such as nothing but the wretched animals plunged in the Grotto del Cane, near Naples, were compelled to breathe, to gratify the laudable curiosity of the very benevolent philosophers of modern Europe. I hope the gentleman's motion will not be adopted—and I now give notice, that I mean to follow up his motion with one which relates to a subject that requires, if not the actual cautery, at least the knife—it is a motion to reduce the per diem allowance of Members of this House, to what it was when I first had the honor of a seat here, and which I then thought, and still think, as a per diem allowance, was fixed a great deal too high.

If the present system is suffered to continue, instead of having, in Congress, great leading professional men, we shall have what have been well denominated the merely mechanical, the instrumental members of those professions. And, as to the landed interest, how can we expect it to be represented, when it is ruin to a landed man to attend here? I for one, cannot, sir, consent to sit here for so many months, de die in diem, for six days in the week, and hear nothing but the same strain forever repeated. It is enough, sir, to worry the patience of Job himself. I shall, therefore, move that, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, the per diem allowance of members be $6, and the allowance of traveling expenses be the same sum for every twenty miles travelling.

The question was then taken on Mr. Taylor's resolution, and carried.

Mr. Randolph moved the following:

Resolved, That, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, the per diem allowance of Members shall be six dollars, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling.

The resolution he desired to lie on the table, and he gave notice that he should call up its consideration on Friday next.

The question being put on laying the resolve on the table, it was carried—Ayes 80, noes 60.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, accompanied with copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the Banks in which the public moneys were deposited, from 1st January, 1817, to 8th May, 1822.

NAVY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. M'Lane moved to postpone all the previous orders of the day to take up the bill making provision for the naval service of the United States for the year 1824. The motion was carried—Ayes 84, noes 68.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bartlett in the chair, on the consideration of the above bill, and proceeded to consider the same, item by item.

Some of the items gave rise to considerable discussion, particularly that which proposes to appropriate $225,000 for "contingent expenses, including all extra allowances." In this discussion, Messrs. Cobb, Cocke, McLane, Taylor, Forsyth, and others, engaged.

Mr. Cocke examined in detail the expenditures under this head during the past year, to many of which he took exception, and particularly to the charges for travelling expenses, which formed a part of almost every account settled, from which he said, it would appear that almost the whole Navy of the United States was constantly employed in *travelling* from one port of the country to another. To many other items he also objected, particularly to the allowance to the Navy Agent at New-York, of more than 7,000 dollars, under this head, whilst he was largely indebted to the government, &c.—to *extra* pay, house rent, &c. to surgeons, recruiting officers, &c.—to the payment of $1000 to a professional gentleman for services of Judge Advocate—and lastly, to the expenses allowed to the Commissioners of the Navy for going to the Eastward, some time about the New-York Races, but perhaps, also, upon other business. Mr. C. concluded by moving to reduce the appropriation for this item to an hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which he afterwards varied to an hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Mr. McLane replied to the objections of Mr. Cocke, by statements derived from official papers which he had received in reply to inquiries made on the subject at the proper offices, by the Committee of Ways and Means, although he himself thought there were items of expenditure under this head which were objectionable, and was inclined to think that this fund had not been administered as it ought to have been. But many of these items, he said, had always been allowed, and were indispensable—such as the necessary expenses of travelling to attend courts martial, fuel, quarters, &c. From the information which he had received, this item of appropriation was subject to the payment of clerk-hire, office-rent, stationery, transportation of munitions of war, freight, pilotage, wharfage, storage, and all those objects of expenditure not included under any specific head of appropriation, though forming collectively an important item. If there were any abuse in the expenditure, he was inclined to think it was in allowing travelling expenses to officers who are not ordered on special service, but merely to join their ships. If that were forbidden, it would reduce the amount perhaps some eight or ten thousand dollars. At present, however, he thought it better to make the appropriation called for, and leave the abuses, if any, to be corrected by the administration of the Navy Department. Mr. McLane here read several papers connected with this subject, one of which, from the Secretary of the Navy, stated the sum of 225,000 dollars to be absolutely necessary for the contingent expenditure of the present year. Mr. McLane also reviewed the history of this particular appropriation, and shewed that the amount now asked for was less than the average appropriation for the same item for the last five years, &c.

The question being taken on filling the blank with $225,000, as asked by the Navy Department, and moved by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, there were, Ayes 32, Noes 54; a quorum not being present—and an officer was despatched to summon absent members.

Mr. Whipple made some remarks in support of the appropriation; as, if it were withheld, serious embarrassment might ensue. The present incumbent had not had time to reform abuses, if they did exist. He hoped a thorough investigation would take place, as soon as the proper time had been allowed to him.

Mr. Culpeper hoped the appropriation would be reduced, as he was satisfied some improper sums had been formerly allowed.

The question being taken on filling the blank with $225,000, it was decided in the negative.

The question then recurring on the amendment proposed by Mr. Cocke, to fill the blank with $180,000, and, being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. McLane moved to amend the 18th line, by inserting after the word "stations," the following: "also, of naval constructors, store-keepers, instructors, master workmen, clerks of the yards, of the check, and of commanders and porters attached to the navy yards and shore stations."

This amendment was agreed to: and, thus amended, the clause will read, "For pay, subsistence, and allowances of every description; to all commissioned and warrant officers employed at the several navy yards and shore stations; also, of naval constructors, store keepers, instructors, master workmen, clerks of the yards, of the check, and of commanders and porters attached to the navy yards and shore stations, $231,293 36."

Mr. McLane moved to amend the 31st line, by inserting the words in italics—which was agreed to; and the clause made to read as follows: "For contingent expenses, including *transportation of articles, travelling expenses, stationery, commissions, courts martial, coal for smiths, fuel for engines and public offices*, and all extra allowances, $180,000."

The blank in the 23d line, viz: "For repairs and wear and tear of vessels," was filled with the sum of $350,000.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the 30th and 31st lines, viz: "For erecting and completing houses over ships in ordinary, for their preservation from the weather," were stricken out, and the following inserted: "For ship-houses, to repay the amount taken from the gradual increase fund, $78,500."

The blank in the 88th line, viz: "For fuel for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of marine corps, was filled with $6000.

The following clause was, on motion of Mr. McLane, inserted:

"For medicine, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines of the marine corps stationed on shore, $2,-369 71."

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Ga. the blank in the 46th line, viz:

"For contingent expenses, that is to say, fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationary, bed sacks, straw, rations to officers, and postage on public letters," was filled with 9,000.

The remaining blanks were filled with the respective sums inserted in them in the printed copy of the bill, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill with the above amendments—

And the House adjourned.

From a Member of Congress.

Washington, March 20.

"It is now very certain that Crawford is safe. His cause gets stronger daily: and his enemies know and feel it."—*Rich. Enquirer.*

"From a member of Congress"—Humph. High authority, it must be confessed—but he must be blind indeed who cannot perceive that letters like this are mere "springes to catch woodcocks," cunning devices to gull the unthinking withal. We have been told to beware of "extracts of letters" from Washington, which did not altogether correspond with the views of the Caucus men. With how much more propriety might a similar admonition be addressed to them. Mr. Crawford has no chance of an election by the people, and if it be desirable to keep the election out of the House of Representatives, his friends must abandon him. The people are not with them.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A correspondent of the New-York American, is strongly reminded by Mr. Clay's argument, during the debate on laying a duty on cotton bagging, of the economical plans of the cobler's wife in the farce, "Trick upon trick." Her husband had been sentenced by a mock tribunal to be hung, and she came to take her last farewell of him—"Husband," says she, "do we find the halter? I thought I might as well keep the money in our own village, and so as I came along, I got one from neighbour Twist'em, and he says as how it is strong enough to hang the king himself."

Begging Mr. Clay's pardon, we think it too much to be hung and have to pay for the halter too.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 20.

From France.—The ship Elizabeth, arrived here yesterday from Havre, has brought Paris papers of the 20th ult. which, however, do not contain much interest. The affairs of

SPAIN

present the same gloomy and uncertain prospects. Every where the Monks were exercising, with a high hand, that authority which they have acquired by the restoration of arbitrary power, and such was the disturbed state of many of the provinces, in consequence of these oppressions, that part of the French troops, which had withdrawn from the peninsula, are stated to have received orders to return. Catalonia, Estremadura, and the neighborhood of Barcelona, are particularly noticed as the places where symptoms of opposition had shown themselves. The commercial decree issued by Ferdinand relative to South America, seems to have originated in a desire of that monarch to prevent all collision between the vessels of Spain and those of other powers trading with these provinces. The so often promised decree of Amnesty had not made its appearance.

FRANCE.

The Duke de San Carlos, Spanish ambassador at Paris, was reported at Bordeaux to be on the eve of setting out on a secret mission to London, and that M. Paez de la Caddena, who had been nominated as Spanish minister to England, was not to repair immediately to his post. The speech of Mr. Webster on the Greek question is spoken of in the *Journal du Commerce*, as remarkable for its energy and eloquence. A few extracts are given; as also the motion in Congress relative to the Marquis La Fayette's proposed visit to this country. A mummy, supposed to be that of a Princess of the race of the Pharaohs, and 3700 years old, as accompanied by an embalmed cat, to denote the high rank of the deceased, had been received at Paris.

THE GREEKS

are represented as every where successful, and the Turks as desponding under the late disasters sustained by their fleet sent to succour Symrna, of which five frigates and six brigs appear to have been stranded. The landing of the Greeks in the Isle of Mityiene had been attended with complete success. On hearing that they intended to attack Patras, the Turkish garrison which occupied that place, immediately retired to Lepanto. At Scio, a successful landing of 4000 Greeks had been effected, and the Turks compelled to shut themselves up in the Castle, where they were blockaded; while all succours were prevented reaching them by a Greek squadron cruizing in the channel. Lord Strangford is stated to have been recently authorized to continue his mediation between Russia and the Porte, and the Greeks are said to have abandoned their designs on Smyrna.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

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NEW-YORK, MARCH 22.

Four days later from England.—The regular packet ship Cortes, capt. De Cost, has just arrived from Liverpool, which she left on the 25th February. By this conveyance we have received our regular files of the London Courier, Times, Morning Chronicle, and British Press, to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool papers of the 25th February; besides Price Currents, Custom House Bills of Entry, and a number of provincial papers.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

The London Gazette of the 21st February, contains the following notification of hostilities having commenced against the Regency of Algiers, by the British fleet stationed off that port. The causes of this warlike declaration are said to be two-fold:—one, the refusal on the part of the Dey to make reparation for an insult offered to the British Consular flag; the other, a declaration that he was resolved no longer to observe the terms of a treaty made with him not to retain any Christian captives of any nation in a state of slavery:—

Admiralty Office, Feb. 21, 1824.

Despatches, dated the 31st of last month and 1st inst. have this morning been received at this office from the Hon. Captain Spencer, of his majesty's ship Naiad, (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers to make, in conjunction with his majesty's consul at that Regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey,) stating that his negotiation had ended unsatisfactorily, and that the Consul was obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his majesty's ship.

Capt. Spencer further reports, that having met an Algerine corvette, he felt it, under his instructions, his duty to attack her, and that she was laid on board, and captured in the most handsome manner, by his majesty's brig Camelion, when Capt. Spencer had the satisfaction to find that he had rescued 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerine was carrying into slavery.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 21.—This is to give notice, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will immediately appoint convoys, to afford protection to the trade thro' the Straits of Gibraltar, and within the Mediterranean, until the differences with the Regency of Algiers shall be arranged.

J. W. CROKER.

The King of France had transmitted a complimentary letter to the Swiss Cantons in reply to their congratulatios on his conquest of Spain; and still further to show their subserviency to the views of the Holy Alliance, a new ordinance had been published at Geneva, subjecting foreigners to personal appearance before the police on their arrival, and at the alien office, if their residence should exceed three weeks, under the penalties of fine and imprisonment for non compliance.

Information had been received in London that the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, who had been for some time attempting to form a corps of artillery in Greece, had succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes, and boasted that the Greeks had now a force more than sufficient to subdue all the Turkish tresses in the hands of the Turks. Lord Byron continued to be the soul of the Greek cause, and was so popular that the primates of Missolonghi had elected him a member of their Council—His Lordship sold an estate for the purpose of providing for the expenditure of the war until the produce of the loan should have been received from London, which, with the subscriptions raised there and in other places, were anxiously looked for. The London Courier and Times of the 21st Feb. contain Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek question, at length.

HORRID MURDER.

The following melancholy details, from an unquestionable source, and affording a strong view of the depravity of human nature:

About the 20th of January last, Mr. James Newton, of Greenbrier County, Va. was murdered by his own Negro, a lad about 17 or 18 years of age. The circumstances were these: Early in the morning the negro concealed himself in the barn floor, behind a small door, until his master stooped to enter through the door, which he did unsuspicious of danger; at this moment, the assassin gave him the fatal blow upon the head with the poll of an axe, which felled him to the floor, and on repeating the blows the axe either flew off the helve, or broke near the eye. The negro supposing the atrocious design accomplished, carried the body and threw it into a stable, behind a young wicked horse; the body however manifesting signs of life, he procured another axe, with which he crushed the scull in the most shocking and barbarous manner. He then went to the kitchen, changed his clothes and reported to his Mistress, that the *young horse had killed Master James*. The distressing occurrence being known, the neighbours collected in considerable numbers, and an investigation of the circumstances led generally to the opinion that the young horse had been guilty of the murder; this impression was confirmed by the fact of blood, brains, &c. being found adhering to the logs and roof of the stable. Two gentlemen present, however, were not fully satisfied on the subject, and continuing their researches, found blood in considerable quantity concealed under the barn floor some feet from the stable; on examining the negro in relation to this appearance, he endeavored to account for it by stating that being unwilling to have his master's blood upon his feet, he had wiped it on the straw, which he then swept into the barn floor; they then inquired what he swept it with, he said the broom, which they found sticking up near the wall plate in the barn, and bloody. This singular position of the broom, he explained by saying, that in his distress for his master, he threw it at a chicken which was making a noise, and it stuck fast, but as the gentlemen were not satisfied with his statements, he was taken into custody.—His mistress now recollected that he had changed his clothes that morning. The clothes were found concealed under his bed, and were in various places perfectly crimsoned with blood. His guilt now became so clearly demonstrated, that he confessed the fact, and told them that the last axe he had used, was hidden on the wall plate in the barn, where they found it bloody.

The villain gave as his reasons for the murder, that when he and his Young Master were at a neighbor's last fall, husking corn, a dispute arose between himself and some person present, during which his master ordered him to desist and be silent, upon his refusing to do so, his Master took the liberty of slapping his jaws. This affront was too great to be forgiven, and could only be washed out by blood.

Mr. James Newton and his Sister Hannah, both pretty well advanced in years and both single, had supported unblemished characters, and had taken pains to EDUCATE this Negro, who with themselves constituted the whole family. They lived on Greenbrier River, some 6 or 8 miles from Lewisburg.—On the thirteenth inst. the negro was to have been executed at Lewisburg.

[*Harrisonburg Republican.*

Kishkauko Dead.—This notorious chief of the Saginaw Indians has at last met with the fate which he has long merited from his cruelties and numerous murders. A few days ago, Peter Riley, a half breed, who now resides in Oakland county, started for Saginaw, with the intention of avenging the death of a relative who had been killed by Kishkauko, some time last summer. Riley himself had, in his youth, received some severe usage from Kishkauko, which he never forgave. He called at the house of Mr. Hunter, previous to setting out, and left him some peltries and a dog, telling him that he did not know that he should ever return, and that if he did not, Mr. H. should have his dog and other property. When he arrived at Saginaw he visited the camp of Kishkauko, with whom he began a conversation, which shortly terminated in a quarrel, and Riley stabbed his enemy in the arm. Kishkauko in the struggle succeeded in getting possession of the knife, on which Riley seized a club and gave him a blow upon his head, which occasioned his immediate death.

The relatives of Kishkauko suffered Riley to depart in peace, and whether anything farther will transpire in consequence of the revenge he has taken, remains yet to be seen.—*Detroit Gaz.*

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 10th ult. after a Session of 110 days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1824.

☞ The office of the Carolina Observer is removed to the new building, a few rods west of the Mansion Hotel.

Advertisements, Jobs, &c. can be left at the Post-Office or Printing Office, whichever will be most convenient. In either case, they will receive prompt attention.

We have given on our last page, an account of a miracle, as it is termed, lately performed at Washington City; not that we believe there was any thing really miraculous in the cure, or that Prince Hohenlohe, like the ancient prophets and apostles, is

"chosen from above,
To work exceeding miracles on earth,"

or that his prayers possess more efficacy than those of any other good man; but because it is one of the passing events of the times, and fairly comes within the province of a *news* paper. We are willing to admit that the lady was actually cured, and that other nervous ladies in Europe have in like manner been cured; but we can go no further: we disbelieve in toto, in the miraculous powers of Prince Hohenlohe. Whether he believes in them himself, or is only acting the part of an impostor, for vile purposes, we shall not pretend to say: it is sufficient for us to believe, that all these cures might have been effected through the agency of the imagination, and that they can be satisfactorily accounted for in this way, without resorting to the miraculous interference of the Deity.

The editor of the National Gazette concludes some remarks on the Washington miracle, as follows:—

In the 77th number of the Edinburgh Review, may be found a short and clear history and investigation of Prince Hohenlohe's *last* miracles. The Reviewer is, like ourselves, given to the most downright unbelief, and in the outset, he holds this language—

"Thus much is plain, that, even in the present enlightened age, (so inveterate are men's propensities towards the marvellous, and so eager their thirst for an intercourse with the higher world) a considerable class of persons are to be found ready to believe him possessed of supernatural powers: and although we have very little apprehension of this folly making any progress in these kingdoms, it becomes impossible wholly to pass it over, when we see such narratives as the one before us sent forth to the world under the sanction of a respectable name."

Substituting *these States* for the words "these kingdoms," in the quotation, we adopt it for the expression of our own ideas and situation. It assigns the reason why we notice the American miracle now, and shall recur to the subject, if this should appear to us desirable. The editor of this gazette is a Catholic, and he deems himself authorized likewise, to adopt and repeat, another passage of the Edinburgh article.

"We will venture to assert, that there is not one rational Catholic, who, in his cooler moments, does not lament the attempt now making to palm such gross impositions upon the world. Were these efforts successful, indeed a grievous consequence would ensue. The breach between the conflicting denominations of Christians would be widened, through that worst kind of alienation which is engendered by a just pity in the one party, for the weakness of the other, mingled, perhaps, with contempt for the trickery of which that weakness becomes a prey."

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

RALEIGH CAUCUS.

MR. EDITOR: As many persons in every part of the State, are desirous to see a list of the members who attended the *Raleigh Caucus*, I here enclose you one which was made out by several gentlemen, who were lookers-on of the proceedings of that meeting. It is correct; but if any of the members are omitted, it will be an easy matter for such to step forward and give in their names. It has always been usual in Caucusses to take down the names of the persons attending; such was the case in the *Richmond Caucus*, and, very recently, in the *Washington Caucus*, and no doubt would have been done in the *Raleigh Caucus*, had the number not been so small. It is right, however, that the people should know their names, and for that purpose, I hope you will publish the accompanying list, and oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Names of the Members who attended the *Caucus* in Raleigh, on the night of the 24th December.

Elijah Calloway, Jacob W. Leonard, Philip Britain, James Lowry, J. O. Williams, T. W. Blackledge, D. Shipman, Geo. W. Outlaw, J. G. Mhoon, John M. Dean, S. Whitehurst, T. C Ferebee, John Forbes, W. D. Barnard, B. Yancey, Bedford Brown, James Stanley, W. Bullock, Joshua Newburn, W. Walton, R. Marsh, A. E. Ramsay, W. Underwood, Samuel P. Asher, A. White of Columbus, J. Pearsall, S. Miller, Henry Flowers, Moses Baker, C. A. Baker, Lark Cox, Guilford Lewis, W. M. Sneed, Robert Jeter, J. C. Bowers, T. Burgess, R. A. Jones, J. Copeland, J. Pugh, N B. Whitfield, G. Seawell, L. Bowers, L. Sherry, G. L. Stewart, Stokely Sidbury, W. W. Bodie, A. Lemon, John Pebbs, L. P. Williamson, Ed. Ward, Robert Vanhook, Thomas Webb, Luke Allston, John Cherry, Willis Reddick, Alexander Gray, A. Brower, Geo. Hoover, N. Scales, jr. E. T. Malnax, Stephen Wall, C. Gavin, John Sellers, D. Underwood, S. Graves, E. Thompson, Mr. Wright, Thomas Cox, T. Walker, J. Welborn, W. Horton, M. T. Hawkins, Daniel Turner, R. H. Jones, R. B. Hatch, Henry Seawell, J. F. Taylor, Robert Strange, Jesse A. Bynum—79.

From the National Intelligencer, March 25.

The SUPREME COURT of the United States adjourned yesterday, after an arduous Session of six weeks, during which, sixty-three of the cases on the docket were disposed of. The whole number of cases on the docket, at the commencement of the session, was one hundred and eighty. There therefore remain on the docket one hundred and seventeen cases yet to be disposed of, notwithstanding the unusual portion of business despatched at the present term. It is not probable that a greater number than has been despatched at this term, can be heard at the next term; so that, of the cases yet on the docket, something like one-half cannot possibly have a hearing under two years from this time.

This delay of justice is owing to the constitution of the Court, and not to those who compose it, whose laborious attention to the duties devolving on them is too well known to make it necessary for us to state it. The Judges are obliged to separate now, in order to go and hold Courts in their respective Circuits. Some remedy for this delay of justice, almost amounting to a denial of it, is obviously necessary. Whether the proper measure is to be found in either of the bills before Congress on the subject—for there is one in each House—we cannot undertake to say; but it is certain that it is within the power of Congress, and of Congress only, to provide a remedy, and that the evil is increasing every day.

NEW YORK ELECTORS.—The New York American, a paper remarkable for the accuracy of its statements, asserts, that "if (as is now most probable) the electors be chosen by the Legislature, Mr. Crawford cannot get the vote of New-York, and that some satisfactory evidence of the fact will be afforded by the Legislature during their present session. The friends of Mr. Adams, if not a majority of the whole, want but a few votes of being so: and we trust and believe that they will shortly give such evidence of their strength as shall put down all the forged circulars published abroad, misrepresenting their opinions."

The *Tariff Bill*, that, "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along," will, in all probability, be crushed before it strangles our national prosperity. We sincerely hope that it may be—that the selfish and exclusive policy of manufacturers may be denied admission into our councils, whence it would be so difficult to expel it.

"I hear a Lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
Or shall we open it and let him in,
To try if we can *get him out again?*"

Chas. Cou.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, MARCH 27.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Hebrew, Norton, from Barbadoes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Fish Hawk, (of Castine,) Coffin, 21 days from St. Bartholomews, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Sloop Oliver Wolcott, Latham, from Charleston, to S. Rowland, Jr.

Sloop Golden Age, Marble, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Ship Eliza & Abby, Seabury, for Liverpool, by W. H. Lippet.

Brig Lion, Barnes, for Trinidad, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Adeline, Snow, for Hayti, by Robert W. Brown.

Schr. Diligence, Eustis, for Martinique, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh

Schr. Enterprise, Mowry, for New York, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Dolphin, Emery, for Barbadoes, by Jas. A. Berry & Co.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, for Charleston, by P. W. Fanning.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and limitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824.—56tf

David B Crane & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of Hardware and Cutlery, which they offer for sale.
April 1, 1824.——4t59

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING Importation of Dry Goods, has arrived, and is now open ready for sale.
April 1, 1824.—4t59

30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt
20 crates Earthern Ware
Upper and Bridle Leather
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

☞ Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.
April 1, 1824.—56tf

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quality rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		7		8
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do		12		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		18		27
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		23		24
2d & 3d qual.	do		21		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		12¾		31
Corn,	bushel		42		45
Copperas	lb.		3¾		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	75	5	
Superfine,	do	5	00	5	25
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	43	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00	3	25
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8½		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	00	4	00
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	00	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7½		8
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		85	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		22		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	50
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		45		5
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rugs	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	9		9	50
Loaf,	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	do		75		80
St. Ubes, &c.	do		25		30
Salts, Epsom	lb.		7		8
Glauber	do		8		9
Steel, American	do		14		15
E. Blistered	do		14		1
German	do		124		2
Salt-Petre	do		6		7
Tallow,	do	1	50	1	75
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	20	1	20
Hyson,	100 lb.	3	25	4	00
Tobacco, Leaf,	do	5	00	20	
Manufactured,	box	15	00	16	00
Twine, ½ x	lb.		65		
Verdigris,	bush		85		90
Wheat,	gallon		33		35
Whiskey,	do	2	50	4	
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	1	25	1	50
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	2	00	3	25
Port,	do		80		
Malaga					

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it

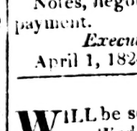
Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 130 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment. MARY BARGE.

Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.
April 1, 1824.—56*

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable tracts of LAND, in Bladen County, formerly the property of Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased.



400 acres of Land on Cape-Fear river, on Baller's Creek, on which there is a Dwelling House, all necessary Out Houses, Barns, &c. and a Saw and Grist Mill, in tolerable repair.

127 acres joining the above.
640 do on Baller's creek, joining Lewis and others.
640 do joining the above.
330 do joining Major Owen, formerly belonging to Knowles.
320 do joining Bryan and others.

A portion of the Land is cleared and is considered as good as any in that County; a great proportion is well timbered. It is presumed that farther description is unnecessary, as the quality of the Land and its situation are well known.

At the same time, will be sold, the following Lots and Lands in the Town of Fayetteville, and Cumberland County.

The House and Lot on Dick Street, late the residence of Gen. Thos. Davis, deceased.
1 Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front.
2 half acre Lots on Haymount.
270 acres of Land on the Newbern road, about two miles below Dickson's Ferry.
10 acres of Land below the Town, beyond Mallett's bridge.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with a mortgage on the premises, and the bonds to bear interest from date.

WM. B. MEARS,
JAS. ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
THO. O. DAVIS,
JOS COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1824.—5t60.

LIME.

For sale at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO.

SPRING GOODS.

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

HAVE just received and are now opening an *extensive assortment* of

New and Seasonable Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Linens.

4-4 and 7-8 Irish, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do brown and black do
5-4 do stout sheetings
3-4 and 7-8 Lawns
3-4 to 10-4 Irish table Diaper
Superfine London Prints, Grecian and Parisian patterns
Fancy and Common Calicoes
Do Ginghams, checked and striped
Cambrics 7-8 and 6-4, common and superfine
9-8 and 6-4 Book
Jackonet
Mull Mull
Lappett & Swiss } MUSLINS, plain & figur'd
Muslin Robes and Insertings
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings
Levantines, figured and plain
Satin do
White and green Florence } SILKS.
Blk. Sinchews and Sarsnet
Do Italian Lustring
Superior blk Silk Vesting
Blk and grey Camblet
Italian
Canton and Nankin } CRAPES.
Merino
Cashmere
Fancy Silk and Cotton } SHAWLS AND HAND'KFFS.
Bombazines, 3-4 and 6-4 black
Blk silk Cravats, plain and figured
Bandanna and silk Flag Handkerchiefs
Thread Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Men's and Women's cotton and silk HOSIERY
Men's Beaver
Woodstock
Buckskin
White Castor and Silk } GLOVES.
Ladies' Kid, Beaver
White Castor and Long white Kid
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Cotton Cassimeres and d'Jeans
Vigonia Cassimers and Cassinetts
Nankeens, long and short yellow
Do do do blue
Russia Diaper
Do sheeting (heavy)
Do Drill, white and coloured
Osnaburgs.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
3-4 and 6-4 white do do
3-4 to 5-4 Checks and Plaids
Superfine and common Cloths and Cassimers,
With a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Also,

A few cases Men's fine Hats
Do do do Roram and Wool do
Freeborn's patent Ploughs and Plough Castings
Loaf and Lump Sugar
10 casks Porter
10 bbls New-York Ale
Old Madeira
Teneriffe
Port, and Sherry } WINES.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin
Imperial
Gun Powder
Hyson, and Souchong or Black } TEAS.
Dupont's Gun Powder
Shot, Bar Lead, &c.

March 24, 1824.—3t57.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d*. 4½*d*. 5*d*. 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also*,

5*d*. 8*d* 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW opening, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, which will be disposed of upon very low terms. Country Merchants and others, are requested to call and take a look before they purchase elsewhere.

ALSO,

3 Cases ladies' walking and prunella Shoes
1 do unbleached Shirtings
1 do men's Leghorn Hats, *cheap*
10,000 real Spanish Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
(Person Street.)
March 17, 1824.—4*57.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils*, and *Hatters' Materials*, among which are,

50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.

All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
March 9, 1824.—*53

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

The Circulating Library

BEING about to be closed, the holders of the following books, which are out, will please to return them without delay:—

1st Vol. Prideaux' Connexions,
5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review,
2d vol. Justinia,
2d do Las Casas' Journal. JOHN McRAE.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, N. C. 1st April, 1824.

ISHAM Allen, Dr. S. Alfriend.—Nathaniel Bane, (2) Ralph Barlow, Nancy Bennet, Duncan Buie, John Baldwin, Alexan. Buie, James Beggs, Charles P. Baldwin, Daniel Bass, Benjamin Brickle, Solomon Bales, Samuel Banton, Elizabeth Blue, Lauchlin Bethune, Duncan or Daniel Blue, Jno. Bone, John B. Burris.—John Carroll, Alexander Cameron, Balaam Campbell, (3) Angus Cameron, William Cochran, (2) Col. John Clark, David Carson, Archibald Colquhoun, (2) Waddle Cade, Daniel Campbell, Duncan Colquhoun, Thomas G. Cristenberry, Elisha Clark, James Clark, John Conly, Elizabeth Campbell, Capt. Jas. Child, (3) Eliza A. Chisholm, Mary Chisholm, Robt. Cochran, Jun.—Mary A. Dudley, William Delves, William Dawkins, (2) John Douglass, Isaac Daniel, Mary Deal, Jane Deal, Henry Dearborn, Doct. G. Davis, Nancy Dudley, Rhesa Davis, Cyrus Dearborn.—Mary Edwards, Joshua Edwards, Ann Edwards, Justin L. Edwards, John Everitt, Alexander Elum.—Lawrence Fields, (2) H. G. W. Fowler, Angus Findlayson, Enoch Fritter, Martha Flack, (2) Francis Fulmore.—West Goodrich, William Gilliam, Gilbert & Sage, Ann Grant, Robert Goodwin, Jesse Gulley, Hugh Gilmore, Joseph Gordon, Celestian Goodrich, John T. Gilmore.—Drs. Hickman & M'Kinney, John Hunter, Eliza Halliday, Phillis Henry, William Holmes, George Hill, Stephen Hollingsworth, John Hopkins, Daniel Hare, Samuel Hussy, Lydia H. Hall, Thomas Hadley, Charles Hallam, George Holmes, John Harris, Archibald Holmes, William Hodges, John Hussy, William W. Hall.—Jas. Johnson, Joshua Jones, Mary Ivey, Elizabeth Johnson, Jarret Johnson, John M. Johnson, (2) Daniel Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Sarah Jones, Samuel Ingraham.—Christopher Kirk, Phereby Kirk, Michael King—William Lord, Sarah Locke, Dr. Leland, Henry Latimer, (3) Frederick Lane, Helen Lewis, James Lightfoot, Alexander Lamon, (2) John Lewis, Pharoah Lee.—Julia Maxwell, Anna Munroe, Malcom Munroe, Lewis Marsh, Henry Mitchell, Neil Munroe, Frederick Miller, John B. Martin, Thos. Moody, Daniel Martin, Mary Munroe, Samuel Meims, Alexander M'Donald, Alexander M'Leod, Archibald M'Iver, John M'Donald, (2) John M'Kinnon, (3) Thomas McCormick, Colin M'Lauchlin, Dan'l M'Lean, Wm. M'Dermit, Donald M'Donald, Margaret M'Donald, Daniel M'Lean, Daniel M'Intosh, Neil M'Duffy, Daniel M'Leod, George M'Kay, Archibald M'Duffy, (2) Malcom M'Gilvary, Dugald M'Dugald, Malcom M'Phail, Neil M'Kethen, John M'Quaig, Adam M'Intyre, Capt. A. M'Nair, Patrick M'Caskill, Daniel M'Fadyen.—Wheeler Northrop, Henry Nunnery, John Newberry, Benja. Newberry, Joseph Nelson.—Noël Odom.—Thomas Pearce, Sydney Porter, John Pettyford, Ann Pierce, Henry Putter, Dr. John Patterson, (3) Samuel Pharis, (2) Joseph Porter, Mathew Parham, Sheldon Patter, Malcom Purcell, Daniel Page, Mary Prance.—Wallace Rust, Reuben Rolins, Nicholas Robeson, Jarrot Reece, Thomas Russ, Angus Ray, Celia Russel, Thomas J. Robeson, Shepherd Russ, John Rhea, Molly Robeson, Anderson W. Redding, Frances Reston.—William Smeat, Morris Smith, D. D. Salmon, (3) Thomas Stafford, Britain Smith, Thomas Shaw, James Stevens, John B. Strattan; Daniel Smith, John Stuart, John Simmons, Samuel Steel, Wm. Sagathy, Daniel Smith; Findley G. W. Stewart, William Smith, Lewis E. Stubbs, Henry Scott, Summerl & Asson.—Daniel Turner, (3) Col. John Thames, Jeremiah Tindell, Jesse Thomas, Daniel Terrell, William Tucker.—John Uren, Mary Urquhart, George O. Van Aminge.—William G. Webb, William Wilder, Neil Wilkeson, William L. Walker, Vincen West, Bethania Wilson, Edmund Warrell, Margaret Wilkeson, Jacob Winter.—223.

The Post Office is open every day in the week, except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, until 9 o'clock, for the delivery of letters by the Wilmington and Augusta mails. On Sundays, the Office is open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

JUST received by the subscribers, per Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Hhds. well assorted Crockery
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar.
And by the North-Carolina, daily expected,
20 Hhds. Molasses
12 do Sugar
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale at the Auction Store.
WILLKINGS & CO.
March 25.—2t56.

Sugar, Vinegar, &c.

12 Barrels Sugar,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.
Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

State of North-Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1824.

Lauchlin M'Lean *vs.* Neill M'Lean, Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, Sally M'Lean, Hugh M'Kay and Christian his wife, the heirs of Mary M'Lean, and the Executors of Nancy M'Lean.—*Petition to set aside the probate of a Will.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, are inhabitants of the State of South Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made five weeks, in the Carolina Observer, printed at Fayetteville, for the said Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the probate and paper writing, purporting to be the Will of Nancy M'Lean, may not be set aside.—A true copy from the Minutes.

RICH'D C. BUNTING, Clk.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

NEW SCOTTISH SONG.

O, Mary, turn awa
That bonnie face o' thine,
And dinna shaw that breast,
That never can be mine.
Can aught o' world's gear
E'er cool my bosom's care?
Na, na, for ilka look o' thine,
It only feeds despair.

Then, Mary, turn awa
That bonnie face o' thine;
Oh dinna, dinna shaw that breast,
That never can be mine!
Wi' love's severest pangs
My heart is laden sair,
And o'er my breast the grass maun grow,
Ere I am free frae care.

FROM THE MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

HYMN.

There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
Or streaks the humblest flower that grows,
But Heaven has placed it there?

At early dawn there's not a gale
Across the landscape driven,
And not a breeze that sweeps the vale,
That is not sent by Heaven!

There's not of grass a simple blade,
Or leaf of lowliest mien,
Where heavenly skill is not display'd,
And heavenly wisdom seen!

There's not a tempest dark and dread,
Or storm that rends the air,
Or blast that sweeps o'er ocean's bed,
But Heaven's own voice is there!

There's not a star, whose twinkling light
Blumes the distant earth,
And cheers the solemn gloom of night,
But mercy gave it birth!

There's not a cloud whose dews distil
Upon the parching clod,
And clothe with verdure vale and hill,
That is not sent by God!

There's not a place in earth's vast round,
In ocean, deep, or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found,
For God is every where!

Around, beneath, below, above,
Wherever space extends,
There Heaven displays its boundless love,
And power with mercy blends!

Then rise, my soul, and sing His name,
And all his praise rehearse,
Who spread abroad earth's glorious frame,
And built the universe!

Where'er thine earthly lot is cast,
His power and love declare,
Nor think the mighty theme too vast—
For God is every where!

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF LIFE.

Life, like literature, has its poetry, the illusions of which are equally enchanting with the spells worked around the mind by the Muses of Parnassus. They "steep the senses in forgetfulness" of what is base and unworthy, and lead us into fairy retreats and charmed bowers. The poetry of life comprises our agreeable sensations, our tenderness, our magical associations of thought, our spirit-stirring emotions, and our noblest enthusiasms. With the fatiguing realities of our being, it has little connexion, but all that is just and generous belongs to it. The indefinable feelings of the soul, the overflowings of the heart, the "thoughts that lie too deep for tears," the hallowed recollections of by gone events, the impressions made by the beautiful and the sublime, the nameless objects that embody themselves in dim outlines on the mind, but of which we can scarcely discern the forms—these compose the poetry of our existence. Its character is strictly ideal: it has little connexion with business, or trade, or traffic, with eating or drinking, or with any of the common occupations which we pursue. It is essence, not gross matter—spirit, not substance.

Its character is varied, and some temperaments partake more largely of its impressions than others. The feelings experienced while gazing upon a calm summer ocean at eve, on a leafless tree, or on the "brown horrors" of an autumnal landscape, the odour of a flower sometimes, the thrilling felt at a tale of heroic deeds, the delight experienced on treading upon a spot consecrated in history, or visiting

"Lands renown'd in monuments of Eld,"

the melancholy remembrance of the dead, the ardour of genius, the zeal of devotion, and similar sensations belong to it. The young love of the innocent heart, its timid advances, its golden hopes, and its dreams of happiness, even the aims of ambition and the thirst of glory, are equally its property. "The sky-tinctured" desires and hopes with which we build edifices of unsubstantial bliss, that melt away as soon as erected and the schemes which we project for the future without a probability of their completion, are among its cherished illusions. Though but the *mentis gratissimus error* of our lives, it is, perhaps, the attribute of our existence, to which we are most attached. The mere business and habits that every revolving day repeats are dull prose, which we read as a task—like the Statutes at Large, full of endless tautology and sickening repetition. The varied sensations that constitute the poetry of life, never tire: they were framed to counterbalance the irksomeness of necessary duties. The pictures of imagination, tinged with "colours dipped in Heaven," prevent our being chilled to death by the cold ceremonious routine of matter-of-fact existence. Thus, whatever embellishes, sweetens or refines life, from the vivid impressions of youth, to the mournful but pleasing reminiscences of age, is a part of life's poetry.

I threw up my window yesterday to listen to the resounding or *rimbombo* of the successive peals of thunder during a storm: they followed one another like the echo of cannon discharged among mountains, with a deep cavernous protraction of sound. The pleasure I experienced at the moment belonged to the class which I have been describing How different from such as are merely sensual! The latter may be designated as the prose of our existence; and some of it is, no doubt, pleasant reading, but it wants the spirit, the stamp of immateriality, which the offspring of the mind, those "fairy creatures of the element," always bear with them. They seem not to belong to this world; we get them so by snatches and glimpses; they are like the *nebulæ* seen in the Heavens by astronomers, which appear to be little openings into regions of infinite light and splendour. The sensations which, viewing the subject in this way, we may properly denominate poetical, give for instance unCloying delight. Unembodied as they are, they cannot one of them be spared from our scanty stock of pleasures. They give us a fore-taste of what is perhaps the nature of the enjoyments of spiritual beings; for they seem under the direction of agents of a superior nature.

What a reaching out of the soul, an ardent longing of the mind after something that is above mortality, we sometimes experience! Who has not felt emotions beyond the power of language to describe at a glorious sun-set, when the sky is decked in the richest colours, and cloud is piled upon cloud in gorgeous magnificence, among which imagination pictures

——Purple castles where red turrets frown,
Or sea-girt reefs, or gilded spires and town,
Or waving wreaths of snow spread o'er the blue,
Now streaming wildly in disorder new,
And ever changing?

Who does not aspire to mingle in the scene, ramble in fairy vales, or climb mountains of ruby and chrysolite? Who, when walking out at night and viewing

The eternal lights that live along the sky—

does not feel a wish to fling himself from earth into the abyss of space that intervenes, and attempt to reach those unknown orbs, and bathe in their fountains of living brightness. The remembrance of a beloved friend or relative, long deceased, brings him often, without warning, to the mind's eye, perfect in every feature, affecting us with pleasing melancholy: this is particularly the case when we dream—for dreams belong to the poetry of life. The rush of recollection that comes suddenly upon the mind, bringing up even the feelings of boyish days with astonishing freshness—a forgotten song, re-heard by accident, certain strains of music, the first coming of spring, the solitude of wild and sublime scenery, dark with woods and precipices, where

——a thousand phantasies
Begin to throng into the memory,
Of calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names—

the riding over a wild heath where no human habitation appears, and silence of desolation seems to govern every thing—all raise unutterable feelings, which, with many others differing in character and intensity, according to the different degrees of our constitutional susceptibility of such impressions, may be stiled the romantic of life's poetry, being the most lofty and spiritual part of it. The impressions of love and friendship, of the beautiful and sublime, the relish for the higher classes of art, such as sculpture and painting, form another kind of sensation under the same head; among which may be ranked almost all the virtues that do honor to human nature, and are distinguished from mechanical and coarse passions, and worldly pursuits. Business, money-getting, calculation, politics, nothing, in short, that is mathematical and corporeal, that is "of the earth earthy," can be designated as the "Poetry of Life."

The world of Life's poetry is golden, as well as that of the poet of literature; to whom it furnishes the magic by which, like Timotheus, he

Swells the soul to rage, or kindles soft desire.

But language is too limited to describe it. The Poetry of Life is felt, not syllabled, it is wild, solemn and unearthly, or

"Musical as is Apollo's lute,"

or sublime from its vastness and obscurity—it far

"Beyond dim earth exalts the swelling thought."

Touches which recall its vivid impressions are frequently shewn in the productions of gifted men: but these are so minute a portion of the whole, and language is so inadequate a medium to convey even a fractional outline of their character, that the filling up of the parts must be left to the mind. The most artful and sweetest combinations of language, are too material for painting the subtle shadows and colorings: they only serve as remembrances to bring back sensations that are past, in order to delight us by their revification.

But the highest Poetry of Life, or, what is the same thing, the finer impulses of our nature, the glowing fancies, the ardent emotions, the sweet imaginings of the soul, are every day becoming closer and more retired inmates of our bosoms. They are less frequently imparted—for the mass of mankind are getting less poetical in feeling. This is because of their intangible nature: the world is busy in hunting after substances, no matter how base may be their composition. The "airy nothings" of the mind, that reason cannot comprehend, mathematics prove real, or arithmetic guage, are held as of little value. But the Poetry of Life can never be extinct; it is a part of our natures; and if there be cold ascetics in the world who scout every thing that a line cannot measure and a diagram demonstrate, still there are others left who will continue to revel in "fairy fictions," and forget at times the painful realities of existence in the mighty visions of the imagination—for these can be enjoyed where the showy appliances of life are wanting. We are told, indeed, that, as the march of reason advances, that of imagination will retrograde: as if mankind can ever become wholly subject to reason's influence, and passion and feeling hold a subordinate station in the human breast—Reason may, perhaps, temper what it cannot subdue. But where is the individual who can resist grief by reasoning upon its inutility, or conquer love by reflecting on its transitory nature—

——Who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus,
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?

"Whip me under the gallows" the cold philosopher that would banish the Muses from his republic; but the wretch that would wish the Poetry of Life and feeling to be extinct, let him forever dwell, "*Incaldo e'n gielo*," as Dante has it—

In flame, in frost, in ever-during night:

What else is there that is worth the "whips and scorns" of life? It is painful to reflect, that in large congregations of men, who mingle together for objects of business or politics, every year seems to wear away more and more of the finer feelings, and renders the mind more unsusceptible of the pleasures of imagination; but much of this is the result of long habit and of locality. The Poetry of Life can never die while we are conscious breathing animals. To those who smile at it, and are still daily experiencing more or less of its influence—who feel only indifferent towards it because they will not acknowledge it to be the great charm of our being, I shall only address the words of an old writer respecting persons insensible to poetry in general. "But if (fie on such a *but!*) you be borne so neare the dul-making cataract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the planet-like music of poetry—if you haue so earth creeping a mind that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the sky of poetry, or rather by a certain rusticall disdaine, will become such a mome as to be a Momus of poetrie—then though I wil not wish unto you the asses' eares of Midas, nor to be driven by a poet's verses as Bubonux was, to hang himself, nor to be rimed to death, as is said to be done in Ireland, yet this much curse I must send you in the behalfe of all poets—that while you liue you liue in loue, and never get fauour for lacking skill of a Sonet, and when you die, your memorie die from the earth for want of an epitaph."

NAVAL BIOGRAPHY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' NAVAL CHRONICLE.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL TUCKER.

This officer had been employed for some time, under the immediate direction of General Washington, and performed services which gained him the esteem of that illustrious man, who, in a letter to Congress, particularly recommended him for an appointment in the Navy; and Congress, accordingly, on the 15th March, 1777, appointed him a Captain in the Navy. In 1779, we find him in command of the Boston, and in company with the Deane, Captain Samuel Nicholson, making great havock among the British vessels of war and merchantmen. In August, they captured two privateers, of ten guns each; the ship Glencairn, of twenty guns, the Sandwich Packet, of sixteen guns, and the brigantine Venture, of two guns, and the Thorn, of eighteen guns. The Boston, captain Tucker, was in the port of Charleston, when that city was surrendered to the British, May 12th, 1780, and it is said that when captain Tucker was required to strike his flag, he replied, that in striking his flag to so superior a force, he derived some consolation from the reflection that he had, himself, compelled more flags to be struck to him, than were then flying in that harbor.

This gallant officer, now sinking under the weight of years, still retains the ardent feelings of his youth. In the late war, with a wood shallop, he captured a privateer which had been infesting the coast near his residence; on which occasion he displayed the gallantry and address for which his early manhood was distinguished.

Congress, by act of 2d March, 1821, placed his name on the roll of Navy Pensioners, and gave him $240 per annum, for life, commencing 1st January, 1818; declaring, in the same act, that he had, "by his bravery and long and faithful services, merited the gratitude of his country."

GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM,

A native of Ireland, emigrated to the United Colonies about the year 1767; became an apprentice to Captain Henderson, then in the Antigua trade, and continued with him as sailor and mate, until, by Captain Henderson's death, he was promoted to the command of the vessel in which he had been serving, the Molly. Captain Conyngham continued in the same trade until the commencement of our revolutionary war, when he went to Europe with Mr. Jonathan Nesbit, who obtained for him a commission for a privateer, from Dr Franklin and Silas Deane. Having received his commission, he proceeded to Dunkirk, where a vessel was purchased, and fitted out for a cruise in the British Channel. This was one of the first privateers that appeared in those seas under our flag. She was so successful in capturing British vessels, that the name of Conyngham became a terror in the Channel. He generally burnt or destroyed his prize vessels. In 1778, he was captured, and treated with such severity, that Congress, by resolution, (17th July, 1779,) directed their Secretary to write, in their name, to the admiral, or commanding officer of the British fleet, lying in the harbour of New-York, to demand the reasons of his being treated "in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of Christian civilized nations;" and they directed, in the event of a satisfactory answer not being given, that the Marine Committee should "immediately cause to be confined, in close and safe custody, such and so many persons as they may think proper, in order to abide the fate of the said Gustavus Conyngham." On the 13th December following, Congress refused to allow Christopher Hele, then a prisoner, to be exchanged, or to go upon his parole, declaring, by resolution, that he must abide the fate of Captain Conyngham.

After Captain Conyngham was captured, a print was exhibited in London, as his exact likeness, and thousands flocked to see it. This print represented him as a man of gigantic stature, with shoulders of extraordinary breadth, and his whole person indicating great strength, with a countenance ferocious in the extreme, holding in his right hand a drawn sword, at least 6 feet in length. Underneath the print was painted, in large letters, "THE ARCH REBEL." Admirable likeness!—Conyngham was short, very slender, and his visage remarkably thin, but he was very active and full of spirit. His health suffered greatly during his confinement, of which he complained until his death.

MODERN MIRACLE!

Extract of a letter from the corresponding editor of the New-York Statesman, dated Washington, Wednesday evening, 10th of March, 1824.

"At Dinner to-day the conversation turned on a miraculous event, which is said to have transpired in the metropolis this morning.—Two intelligent gentlemen had been to pay a visit to the Nunnery at Georgetown. While they were conversing with the sisterhood, the Father Confessor came in and announced the occurrence of a miracle; which filled the convent with joy, and was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the performance of *Te Deum*. It was no less than the restoration of a person to health from the very gates of death.

The circumstances as related by our guest were so interesting, that immediately after dinner, three of my friends and myself took a carriage and set out for the Nunnery.—We arrived soon after sunset, and just as the vespers had closed. Acting a pioneer on account of my having been at the convent several times before, I knocked at the door, and the Father Confessor made his appearance, to whom my errand was disclosed. Recognizing me, and apparently willing to satisfy our enquiries, he politely invited us to walk into his sitting room, when after an introduction to my friends he related to us the following marvellous story:

Some six years ago, a lady of this city, a sister of the present Mayor, and now residing in his family, was afflicted with a paralytic shock, which affected one side and arm, and also nearly deprived her of the power of utterance. She has ever since been in a lingering miserable condition, daily growing more feeble and despairing of recovery. The prescriptions and constant attendance of a respectable physician of this city afforded her no relief, and at length finding all his skill baffled by the obstinacy of the disease, he gave up his unfortunate patient for lost.

Some two years since, the Father Confessor received letters from Brittany in France, his native country, stating that one of two sisters whom he had left behind, had been cured of a similar complaint of which she had for many years been sick, by the prayers of the prince Hohenlohe of Germany, whose fame has reached these Shores, whose miraculous cures in England, Ireland and on the continent of Europe, have been extensively circulated in American papers. He commenced his career in 1821, by healing the princess Matilda of Wirtemberg, who had been a criple from infancy, by his prayers.

The Father Confessor, in consequence of the restoration of a beloved sister to health, was induced to write to the Prince in behalf of his afflicted friend at Washington, imploring his intercession for the benefit of a wretched and disconsolate lady. The prince received his letter; but in consequence of a thousand similiar applications from every part of the globe, which he was unable to answer, he wrote to an ecclesiastic of high rank in the Catholic Church residing at Baltimore, that he should say mass the 10th of every month, for the exclusive benefit of foreigners, who sought the intercession of his prayers. The letter arrived a short time since and its contents were communicated to the Father Confessor. This day, being the 10th of the first month since its arrival, was anticipated with trembling hope and solicitude. The very hour of the day, when the miracle was to be performed, was calculated with minute accuracy, by allowing for the difference of longitude, thus knowing precisely at what time the Prince would offer up his prayers.

In the meantime, the lady had been reduced apparently to the verge of the grave. Her nurse believed last night and early this morning, that she was dying. The consecrated host was administered to prepare the soul for its departure. She was unable to swallow, and her friends were gathered about the bed, expecting that her spirit would momently take its flight to a better world. But what was their joy and surprise, when at 10 o'clock this morning, all of a sudden she rose from her bed of death, her tongue was loosed: she addressed her friends: she wept for joy: she burst into raptures: she fell upon her knees and returned thanks to God. She even insisted on going out, and offering up her devotions in public; but her friends dissuaded her from this act of imprudence. Praise and thanksgiving rang through the house, which but lately resounded with lamentations and woe. The Father Confessor assured us that at 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw her in good health. On her check were still visible the livid marks of the fingers of death, as if she had been in the incipient stage of mortification.

Never can I forget this impressive scene nor the imposing circumstances under which it was told. We were seated in a group around the Father Confessor, near the window. At the commencement of the miraculous tale, enough of twilight and the light of the moon came through a solitary casement, to render the form and the features of the venerable man half visible. His spectacles and a black cap on his head. At the most solemn part of his story, a puff of wind, or the unobserved hand of a servant closed the shutter, and we were left in total darkness, while the reverend Father pursued and finished his narration. It was a scene I would not have lost for all the pleasures of the winter.

The Father Confessor offered some philosophical comments on this miraculous event.—He appears to be a man of learning and unaffected piety. To prove that these cures are not attributable to the influence of the imagination, he remarked that in the case of his sister, relief was not afforded at the first application and at the first impression of Prince Hohenlohe, when the influence of the imagination was strongest, but faith and hope were raised to the highest pitch. He cited another instance, in which a child was cured, who could not be operated upon by the influence of the imagination.

The lady on whom this modern miracle is averred to have been performed resides near my lodgings. Some further intelligence will proably be obtained to-morrow respecting this marvellous event. Our readers are left to make their own comments. That the circumstances are accurately narrated, as they were related to us, I have the testimony of two members of Congress and another intelligent and credible witness.

MORAL.

Neither grace of person, nor vigour of understanding, are to be regarded otherwise than as blessings, as means of happiness indulged by the Supreme Benefactor; whose advantages of either may be lost by too much eagerness to obtain them. A thousand beauties in their first blossom, by imprudent exposure to the open world, have suddenly withered at the blast of infamy, and men who might have subjected new regions to the empire of learning, have been lured by the praise of their first productions from academical retirement, and wasted their days in vice and dependence. The virgin who too soon aspires to celebrate a conquest, perishes by childish vanity or ignorant credulity, or guiltless indiscretion. The genius who catches at laurels and ferment before his time, mocks the hopes that he had excited, and loses those years which might have been most usefully employed, the years of youth, of spirit, and of vivacity.

The wisdom of God appears in all his dispensations. By these he separates the sin which he hates from the son whom he loves. By these thorns he keeps him from breaking over into Satan's pleasant pastures, which would fatten him indeed, but only for the slaughter.